

BOSNIA CLIMATOLOGY



Climate of Bosnia

- ♦ **Bosnia's Terrain**

- ♦ Much of Bosnia and Herzegovina's territory is mountainous. The country's highest peak is Mount Maglic (2,387 m). Extensions of the Dinaric Alps traverse mainly the western part of the country. Owing to the limestone, which is highly soluble, a large part of the terrain has developed to karst. Many areas are not drained on the surface, but the water seeps away and flows on through a system of underground caverns. There are only few rivers that contain water all year round. The longest among these are the Sava, which flows along the northern border with Croatia, and its tributaries, the Una, Drina, and Vrbas. The longest of the rivers flowing into the Adriatic Sea is the Neretva. Bosnia and Herzegovina has a small strip of coastline on the Adriatic Sea.

- ♦ **Bosnia's Weather**

- ♦ **Spring**

- ♦ Spring lows, although less frequent than in winter, are responsible for much of spring's precipitation and cloudiness. Lows moving east or northeast from the northern Adriatic Sea cause most cloudiness, rainfall, low ceilings, and low visibilities in northern areas. Adriatic Lows moving from east to northeast occur most often in late spring. Lows moving southeastward over the Adriatic Sea often produce heavy rain, thick low clouds, and strong winds along the entire coast and on the windward slopes of the coastal mountains.

- ♦ **Summer**

- ♦ Summer weather is the best and most settled. The frequency of migratory low passage is at a minimum. The rare lows that move east or northeast from the northern Adriatic Sea bring cloudiness, rainfall, low ceilings and low visibilities to northern areas; these occur most often in early summer and are usually weak. Along the Adriatic coast, migratory highs occur most often in early summer and are one of the causes of clear skies. Frequent conditions of stability normally last only a few hours. Radiation inversions are common, but usually short-lived as the surface warms after sunrise and the air becomes unstable again. Instability is greatest on summer afternoons.

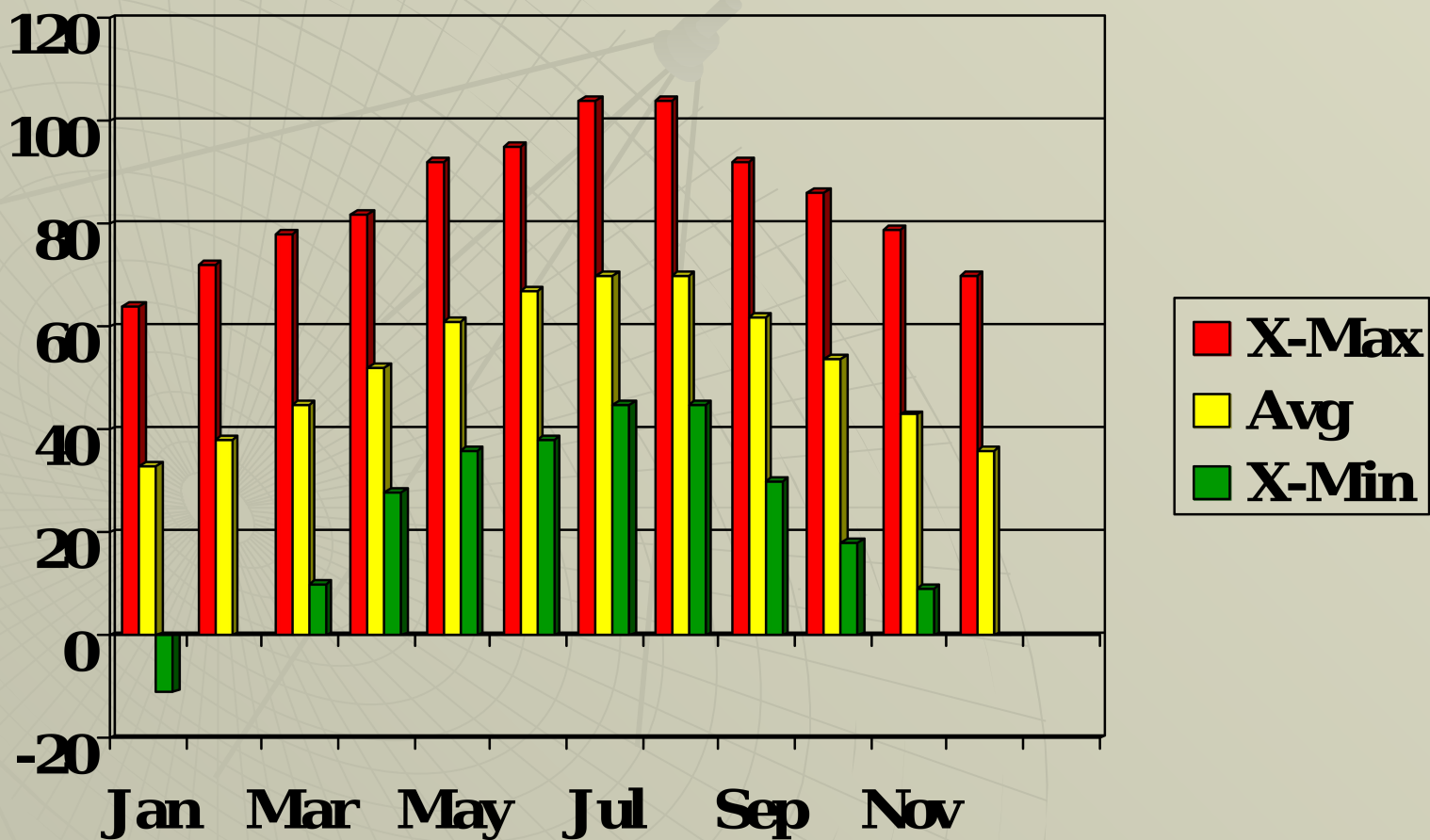
- ♦ **Fall**

- ♦ Migratory lows are fewer than in winter, but they still contribute to cloudiness and precipitation. Lows moving east or northeast from the northern Adriatic Sea cause the most cloudiness, rainfall, and low ceilings/visibilities in the north.

- ♦ **Winter**

- ♦ Winters are generally mild and rainy along the coast, but it can be very cold in the higher mountains. Winters are also cold over the plains in the northeast, with light snow. The frequency of migratory low-pressure systems that affect the area is the highest of the year. The worst weather occurs when lows move southward over the Adriatic Sea and produce heavy rain, thick low clouds, and strong winds along the entire coast and windward slopes of the coastal mountains. Lows moving southeastward west of Italy, then curving eastward, sometimes become intense, bringing heavy rain, thick cloud decks, and occasionally gale-force winds to the coastal lowlands and windward mountain slopes. The coldest outbreaks are the result of strong high pressure centered in Siberia. These cold snaps may last for several days; only the coastal areas are spared.

Tuzla's Annual Temp



Tuzla's Annual Precip

